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FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

GAN AND DALY **WERE VICTIMS**

f the Hatred and Greed of a Blackmailing Police Inspector.

LACK'S BAD RECORD

-rought Out Upon His Retirement From the Birmingham Force.

ARLIAMENT IS TO INVESTIGATE

If the Charges Against the Discredited Ex-Official Are Sustained.

mminent Move to Secure the Liberaion of Daly and Egan-Black's Reusal of a Testimonial Benefit Leads to the Publication of Damaging Stories About How He Has Made Money Enough to Go Abroad-Peculiar Ideas of Poetry-His Former Colleagues on the Force Acquainted With the Facts in the Case-An All-Important Admission by the Chief Constable.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 28 .- [Copyright.]-This afternoon John Redmond asked Home Secretary Matthews in the House of Commons whether his attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in the London correspondence of the Manchester Evening Mail on March 4, 1892, in which it is stated that a certain ex-inspector of police in the provinces absconded; whether the police officer referred to is the inspector who was the chief witness for the Crown in the prosecution of James Egan and John Daly for treason and felony, and who was in charge of the police who arrested both of them; whether this inspector has absconded, and whether any charges affecting this inspector's official career have come to the knowledge of the authorities; whether he is aware that a public testimonial to the inspector, headed by the Mayer of Birmingham, and another promoted by the police of that city, were abandoned at the request of Mr. Farndale, Chief Constable of Police, acting on behalf of the authorities and in consequence of the allegations in question having come to their knowledge, and whether, as John Daly and James Egan were convicted largely on the evidence of this inspector, an investigation will be instituted by the authorities into his official career.

The Prosecution of Egan and Daly, The Home Secretary responded tersely that he had no information regarding this matter which justified him in authorizing an investigation. Redmond's question, however, sets on foot a movement which is almost sure to result in the liberation of Daly and Egan, who are now undergoing a life sentence in Chatham prison. The exinspector of police referred to is none other than James Black, to whom was principally due the conviction of Michael Davitt 23 years ago, of Dr. Gallagher nine years ago,

and of Egan and Daly. Black has been considered one of the shrewdest detectives in England. Judges without number have complimented him upon his sagacity, and Sir William Harcourt, acting as Home Secretary, caused an honorarium of £100 to be given him as a slight recognition of his skill in laving bare so many political conspiracies.

THE DISPATCH reporter, who has to-day visited Birmingham, finds that Black is now a discredited man, who is known to have been long privy to a blackmailing scheme, and who is at present a fugitive from home owing to threats of an investigation of his

An Investigation to Be Demanded. The facts ascertained by THE DISPATCH porter have been given to Redmond, and on them he will base a further demand for investigation, in which he will be upheld Alderman Manton, one of the oldest and st respected civil officers of Birmingham, to has been for 40 years a member of the tch committee, the branch of the municigovernment which controls the police artment of that city.

ilderman Manton is now more than 80 ers of age, and a Conservative, so that ities do not enter into his view of the e. At the time of the conviction of ly and Egan he publicly accused Black nanufacturing evidence against them, and n wrote to William O'Brien, giving sons why the sentences passed upon the ged dynamiters should be contested at ry point. To THE DISPATCH reporter derman Manton said that after the contion of Daly and Egan the chief constaof Birmingham, who was then confined is bed by illness, sent for Manton and him that the two men were innocent, that a job had been "planted" on them.

The Alderman Out for Justice. 'It is all out now," said the venerable lerman excitedly, "and there must be a ernment inquiry. I have spent many oless nights and long hours in prayer this matter. There ought to have been aquiry long ago. It is not a matter of ics or party. Daly and Egan are innomen, and all that is necessary is to olish an inquiry into the official career ames Black. The attitude I have taken se matter has been in the cause of usness, and I am sure I shall be jus-4 No one in Birmingham has ever bted my good faith, but they all have ught that I have been mistaken. Inry, however, will vindicate me, and en the time comes those who make the uiry shall not want proof."

he circumstances which led up to the osure of Black are these: Early in Febry he tendered his resignation as Inctor of Police. The Watch Committee, of whom, except Alderman Manton. e firm believers in Black, begged him to onsider, but he was obdurate. He was I that if he served 11 months longer it ald make a difference of 5 shillings per k in his pension, but he insisted that had particular reasons for leaving at

hen the Watch Committee decided that

Black's valuable services ought to be recognised by a public testimonial. A committee composed of some of the best known and most influential men in Birmingham was at once formed, the chairman being Councillor W. J. Lancaster, Gladstonian candidate for one of the Parlia-mentary divisions of Birmingham. On Feb-ruary 14, the following advertisement was published in the daily newspapers:

It is suggested that a testimonial should be presented to Detective Superintendent Black on his retirement from the Birming-ham police force. The attendance of everybody interested in the above proposal is invited to a meeting to be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday next, the

The chair was taken at 7:30 P. M. Councillor W. J. Lancaster, Chairman; A. W. Still, Birmingham Gazette, Honorary Treasurer; E. J. Abbott, Honorary Secretary. The meeting at the Queen's Hotel has no been held.

Black Declined the Proffer, On February 17 the Birmingham news papers all contained the following com-munication from Black:

I have noticed that a movement has been set on foot for presenting me with a testi-monial in recognition of my services in con-nection with the Birmingham detective de-partment. I fully appreciate the motive which has prompted many kind friends to interest themselves on my behalf, but as I interest themselves on my behalf, but as I have already been granted a liberal pension by the Watch Committee, and have received other marks of favor, I am distinctined to trespass any further on the liberality of the public. I propose almost immediately to go abroad for the benefit of my health, which has been very indifferent of late. I again thank my friends for what they were willing to do on my behalf.

The Birmingham people thought it extraordinary that a police officer, whose salary was only £250 per annum, and whose pension was but little more than £3 a week, pension was out little more than £3 a week, should refuse to accept a testimonial which was likely to amount to more than £1,500, but they did not know that Black wrote his letter of declination under coercion. At the same time that Black announced his intention to resign from the Birmingham police force a very grown was live. police force, a young woman who was liv-ing apart from her husband, J. W. Elliott, a wealthy old resident of Birmingham, made a sudden demand on him for £3,000. His solicitors not only declined to give her the money, but threatened to bring suit for divorce against her, with Black as co-re-

Invelgled Into a Hasty Marriage. It turned out that Elliott, who was an elderly widower with a grown-up family, had married the woman at the Registrar's office in London about 18 months ago, she having brought a charge of betrayal against him. It was also learned that the woman was known to the young bloods of Birmingham as Mrs. Hall, and that she had previously lived a rapid life in the suburbs. When she brought the charge of betrayal against Elliott he married her and took her to his home in Jellyhyper Oak, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Birmingham, where she was recognized by his son, and all his children left the house. They did not live together long, however, and separated upon his agreeing to give her an allowance of £300 a year. When she made the demand for £3,000 Elliott's solicitors decided to look into matters, and the police took charge of the case. It turned out that Mrs. Hall had been Black's mistress for several years, and that it was through his friendly advice to old Elliott, when the charge of betrayal was brought against the latter, that he had married her. It turned out that Elliott, who was an

against the latter, that he had married her. The reason that Black had resigned from the police department so suddenly was that he knew his secret had gotten out and he feared exposure, and the reason she had simultaneously come down on Elliott for £3,000 was to enable Black and herself to take a continental tour.

How Black Worked His Game,

about in Birmingham numbers of citizens have come to Chief of Police Faradale to tell him of successful blackmailing operations upon them by Mrs. Hall, and in almost every instance Inspector Black's kindly advice to the victim to pony up in order to avoid a scandal had been the rea-

Black has always been an unscrupulous daring and vindictive man. One of his colleagues related to THE DISPATCH repre sentative the case of a man named Sweeney who had been imprisoned for five years on what he declared to be a trumped-up charge of burglary. One day there came an in-former to Black, who told the detective that Sweeney was out of jail and threatening to shoot him to avenge the wrong he had suf-fered. "Is he?" asked the detective, elevating his eyebrows. "I'm much obliged to you," and he ushered the person who had

you," and he ushered the person who had called upon him out of his room. The following evening Sweeney was again The following evening Sweeney was again brought into the police station charged with attempted burglary. He declared he had done nothing. The judge sentenced him, after hearing Black's evidence, to ten years penal servitude, a sentence Sweeney is now

Daly and Egan Believed Innoce It can easily be understood that the dis-covery of these facts in connection with Black's private life and official career has and Egan case. These men, it has always been declared by those who studied their case, were innocent of the charges brought against them, and there now seems ever reason to believe that they were the victim

of a vile plot. Black's testimony was al of a vile plot. Black's testimony was almost the only evidence against Egan. It was he who swore that a bottle of nitroglycerine was found hidden in the garden attached to Egan's honse. But for that ury would have at least discharged one of

the two men in the dock.

But in those days Black's word was law But in those days Black's word was law. He was the paragon of truthfulness, and his probity and fronesty were looked upon as above question. Put him into the witness box to-day, a discredited official steeped to the lips in vice and infamy, and his word would not be considered good enough to ang a dog upon.

Set-Up Job on the Imprisoned Men. Alderman Manton and others have re-peatedly declared that the police placed the bottle of nitro-glycerine in the garden be-fore they dug it up, and it would, indeed, now appear as if there was much justifica-tion for that allegation. This is the phase of the matter which appealed to Mr. John Redmond, and which he is determined to probe to the uttermost depths. If he can probe to the uttermost depths. If he can prove to the House of Commons that at the time of the Eagan and Daly case Black's character was such as to make his evidence wholly unreliable, the fetters must at once be struck off the unfortunate men who are a

the present moment wearing themselves out in penul servitude.

Black was of a most peculiar tempera ment. He had but two ideas—to make money and to score successfully in his pro-lession. He is reputed to be wealthy, havlession. He is reputed to be wealthy, having large investments in South American stock, although his salary was until recently only £200 a year, and had not for a great length of time been fixed at that sum. He was intensely vindictive against the Irish

Black's Idea of an Englishman. When the chief constable of Birmingham protested to him against the manner in which the Egan and Daly case was being worked up, Black's reply was: "I am an Englishman." His notion of poetry was that the best specimen of the art was to be found in the burlesque of "Faust Up to Date," where Mephistopheles is made to sing:

They may wriggle, they may struggle, but I've got'em in my eye;
And I'll have 'em, yes I'll have 'em, I shall have 'em by and by. These lines had a fascination for Black

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

For at Least the Second Time He Deliberately Steps Out of the Way of

PRESIDENTAL LIGHTNING.

The Buckeye Governor Declares for Harrison, This Trip.

FORAKER MUST HUMP HIMSELF

To Find Another Candidate, if He Has to Be His Own Martyr.

INTEREST IN THE RHODE ISLAND FIGHT

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBUS, O., March 28.-For the secand time in his career Hon. William Mo-Kinley, Jr., has declined to place himself in the way of Presidental lightning. At Chicago, in 1888, when the National Republican Convention, thrown into confusion by Blaine's persistent refusal, was practically groping in the dark for a candidate, scattering votes, growing in number with each succeeding ballot, were cast for the young statesman, who was then a delegate at large and is now Governor of Ohio. Many persons believed then, and some still believe, that the convention was on the eve of a stampede which would have practically repeated the history of the nomination of Garfield. Then it was that McKinley arose in his seat, and in a few but emphatic words, announced that he was there as a Sherman delegate and that he would be faithful to his trust. The current was turned in another direction, and the nomination of

Harrison followed very shortly. This makes another parallel with the present case, for Harrison is even more directly the beneficiary of the declaration now made, which leaves him no formal opponents but General Alger, Senator Cullom and ex-Senator Blair, none of whom have as yet shown much evidence of strength outside of their respective States.

McKinley Positively Not a Candidate Governor McKinley to-night authorized THE DISPATCH to announce definitely that he is not a candidate for the Republican he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency this year, and his manner in making the statement, as well as the positive words, left no room for doubt as to his intentions. The Buckeye Executive's language in declaring himself out of the field is even more direct than that of Blaine's recent letter, and goes further. While the Secretary of State was content with the statement that he would not be a candidate. Governor McKinley annot be a candidate, Governor McKinley an-nounces his preference openly, and pledges himself to the present occupant of the White House. In answer to the plain ques-tion, "Will you be a candidate before the Republican National Convention at Minnespolis for the Presidental nomination?" the apolis for the Presidental nomination?" the Governor returned an equally plain answer. He said: "I will not. President Harrison has given us a strong, sensible, honest and patriotic administration, and if a candidate, I think will be renominated."

Mr. McKinley made this statement after a conference with Chairman Hahn, of the State Executive Committee, and other prominent party leaders which lasted practically

all afternoon and part of the evening. Whether the somewhat sensational defeat of the Governor at last Friday's committee meeting, for temporary Chairman of the State Convention to be held next month, had anything to do with to-night's an nouncement is hard to ascertain.

Foraker's Scheme to Humiliate McKinley. One of the points in connection with the turning down of McKinley by the Forsker contingent at this particular time, which it is difficult to understand, is the fact that the FireAlarm ex-Governor and his cohorts have been for the past three weeks booming the present Governor for the Presidental nom-ination. The same men who swear to sup-port McKinley for President did the voting against him in the committee meeting. This fact has led some of the Sherman men to make the open declaration that no reli-ance can be placed in the promises of the Foraker sensity to Harrison is well known

but it now appears that if he wants an Ohio candidate to oppose the second term he will have to enter the lists himself. Senator Sherman is in Washington, but it is stated here on the best of authority that his position is practically identical with that of Mo-Kinley. The veteran statesman is tired of working hard every four years for a Presidental nomination which never seems to get much nearer, and, besides, like the Governor, he is under obligation to the admin-istration for valuable assistance in his recent

struggle. Foster's Fine Band Apparent. Here is where the fine hand of Secretary Foster is apparent. It is the unanimous opinion of the Buckeye politicians that the President make a ten-strike when he placed "Calico Charlie" at the head of the Treasury Department, and they proclaim their be-lief that no matter who is at the head of the National Committee, Mr. Foster will closely look after Harrison's interests in the cam-

look after Harrison's interests in the cam-paign that is now close at hand.

Notwithstanding the odds against them, the Foraker people are still full of fight, and the ex-Governor has a wonderful hold upon the "hurrah boys" element of the party. Many well-posted politicians here say that with the temporary organization of the State Convention already in his hands, Foraker could demand and secure the dele-cation to Minneapolis for himself if he so Foraker could demand and secure the delegation to Minneapolis for himself, if he so desired. But, as he has been depending upon McKinley entering the contest, no movement in his own behalf has yet been made. There is a strong possibility that an effort will be made on behalf of General Alger, but McKinley, Sherman and Foster combined certainly have strength enough

The Governor Preparing for the Stump. While the Governor will not figure as a candidate in the canvass of 1892, he will be the reverse of inactivity. In fact he will this week take the stump in the initial campaign of the year. An urgent appeal has been sent from Rhode Island for his assist-ance in the election to be decided April 7, and McKinley's present intention is to leave on Wednesday for the scene of battle.

According to private advices received in
Columbus the struggle in the little New
England State is of the most desperate England State is of the most desperate and uncertain character, and very important matters depend upon the issue. Rhode Island has been giving a small Democratic plurality every election since the new ballot law went into effect, and it is generally conceded that the vote at the State election this spring will determine the electoral outcome in the fall. Beside this, Aldrich, who managed the present tariff law in the Senate as McKinley did in the House, is a candidate for re-election, and his failure to make the riffle would still farther reduce the small majority in that farther reduce the small majority in that

body. Protection to Be the Battle Cry. In view of these circumstances, and the additional fact that the Democrats expect

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Cleveland to take a hand in the closing days of the campaign, the Rhode Island Republicans made a strong call upon the Ohio Executive to counteract the efforts of the heavy-weight ex-President, and the sppeal fell on willing ears. On the New England stump McKinley will use the same arguments in favor of protection and the party with a certain financial policy that were so effectual in Ohio last full.

In answer to a question as to what he thought of the workings of the new tariff, Mr. McKinley to-night said: "I am very well satisfied with it. In its operations it is telling its own tale." It is understood that the Major will go into details upon this particular phase in his Rhode Island speeches, and show the effects of the law after a trial of a year and a half.

The Americus Club, which had Governor McKinley scheduled to be in Pittsburg as one of the speakers at the annual banquet, April 26, will have to look elsewhere for a stellar attraction. The date is the same as that of the Ohio Republican Convention at Cleveland, and the Governor to-day wrote the Americus managers to the effect that

Cleveland, and the Governor to-day wrote the Americus managers to the effect that business must come before pleasure, and that he could not sit at the festal board with them this year.

FIERCE WAR BETWEEN RACES.

Old Trouble Breaks Out Again, With Fatal Results-Five White Men Seriously Wounded and One Negro Killed-Work

NEW OBLEANS, March 28. -[Special]-The old race trouble between the whites and negroes in Gretna and vicinity, just opposite New Orleans, has broken out anew, and resulted yesterday in the killing of one negro and the severe wounding of five whites. This trouble became serious two years ago, when a number of negroes were ordered out of the town and several killed. There has been quiet since, but some bitterness be-tween the races broke out into open hostili-

tween the races broke out into open hostilities yesterday.

A party of white men went from Greins to Harvey's canal yesterday to fish. They became involved there in a quarrel with a party of negroes, headed by Jack Tirlman, and were fired on. Five of the whites, Nobles, Spaner, Haruff, Bartholomew and Gidlow, were seriously wounded, while Tillman, the leader of the negroes, was shot in the head n the head.

When the whites returned with their wounds to Gretna it created great excite-ment there, and threats of vengeance were ment there, and threats of vengeance were heard. Late last night a party of white regulators made their appearance at the residence of Tillman, who is employed at the Cypress Company's mill, and battering the door down, found their way into the house. Tillman succeeded in escaping by a side window, but the regulators pursued him, and coming up with him within a few hundred wards trom the house, riddled him with dred yards from the house, riddled him with

Another party of white regulators, 75 strong, visited the negro quarters at Harvey's Canal, but the negroes had been alarmed and the quarters were found deserted and the regulators returned to Gretna without injuries one of the Gretna without injuring any one. The Gretna police are investigating the affair but seem to have no clue as to who killed Tiliman.

LOST HIS FAMILY IN A DAY.

Williamsburger's Wife and Children All Die in a Single Day.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 28. - [Special.] -Misfortune has followed few men in such a short space of time as it has Peter H. Van Hassell, a saloon keeper of Williams-burg. His entire family, comprising his wife, an 8-year-year-old son named Emil, and a new-born babe are dead, and will be buried together to-day, side by side, in a grave in the Lutheran cemetery. The three died within an hour of each other last night. The son was taken ill with the croup a week ago, and all that medical The little fellow died in the arms of his father, at 7 o'clock last night. Mrs. Van Hassell, who herself had been made ill he constant watchfulness and care over her oy, was compelled to take her bed yester day afternoon. She gave birth to a child shortly after her son breathed his last. The new-born babe lived only 20 minutes. A gossipy neighbor, who had made her way unobserved into the death chamber, whispered to Mrs. Van Hassell that her son

The shock threw the unfortunate woman into convulsions from which she never rallied. Thirty minutes after Emil died and 20 minutes after the babe expired she, too, breathed her last, and within the space of halt an hour Van Hassell was made a widower and childless. The grief of the man is intense, and it is doubtful if he will survive the shock. Today he acted as though his mind was un-balanced, and friends had to watch his novements to prevent him from doing him-

OHAY AND CAMERON AT WORK

The Junior Senator Introduces No Less

Than Three Bills in a Day. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- [Special.]-Senators Quay and Cameron were both in their seats to-day for the first time in several weeks. The former has been constantly threatened with pneumonia since his departure for Florida sometime ago, and the atter has been suffering from the effects of an exceedingly painful surgical operation. Both are feeling cheerful to-day and Senator Quay said he was confident that a few more days of bracing weather would bring him around all right.

The junior Senator to-day introduced in the Senate Representative W. A. Stone's

House bill for the restriction of immigra-tion, a bill to submit to the Court of Claims the claims of the heirs of the persons lost by the collision of the steamer S. N. Bunton in the Ohio river, several years ago, and a bill asking a pension of \$25 a month each for two daughters of Colonel Edward O'Brien, late of the 134th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

STILL STICK TO PROHIBITION.

owa Republican Legislators Decide Abide by Election Pledges.

DES MOINES, IA., March 28.-This even ing the Republicans of the House of Representatives met to hear from the anti-prohibition Republicans with reference to the Catch license law. Resolutions of the convention were presented to-day by Mesers.
Wright and Fairbank. The latter made a
speech in which he called on the members
to give a law which would make a better condition of things in counties where the prohibitory law cannot be enforced. After a secret session the caucus announced that a committee had been appointed to reply to the convention resolutions. The reply will be in line with the action already taken in the House, saying they cannot go back on the pledge given by the party last year, to allow prohibition to remain the aw of the State.

BATTLING WITH ROBBERS. Sundreds of Bullets Sent After Train Ba

dits Down in Alabama. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 28 .- [Sp. ial.]-A pitched battle is in progress between a squad of policemen five miles north of Birmingham and a gang of train robbers who attempted to rob the L. & N. train last night, and who repeated the attempt to-night. A hundred shots have been fired, but it is impossible to find out the results at this hour. Reinforcements

have been sent for and a special train-is leaving for the scene with more police.

British Editors Think Salisbury's Proposi

Salisbury's Proposition Will Surely Be

ACCEPTED BY UNCLE SAM.

Although It Is Considered a Contemptuous Communication,

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MUCH WORSE.

No Decision Reached in the Senate's Execative Session, but

THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT ITS ACTION

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, March 28.-It was cheerfully conceded at the State Department and the Executive Mansion to-day that Lord Salisbury has made a long stride toward an amicable settlement of the Bering Sea dispute in his note in answer to the last and decidedly sharp one of President Harrison. It is, notwithstanding that fact, a som what contemptuous communication. It is written with a lofty indifference to the almost stinging argument and logic of the President, as though to rebuke an exhibi-tion of warmth and bad temper, which is a sign of amateur diplomacy, and in which the elder and well-trained diplomats of the Old World could never be induced to in-

This aside, it is granted that this new proposition leaves the way clear for an amendment of the treaty now under consideration in the Senate which Great Britain may accept, and thus remand the whole question to the arbitrament of intellect instead of force. It is conceded that the United States will properly be defeated in the arbitration.

Unfavorable Arbitration Prospects

So much has already been abandoned in the long argument as to whether the Bering sea is mare clausum or mare liberum, that it is hardly to be expected that a court which will almost certainly be constituted somewhat unfavorably to the United States will admit the principle of the closed sea. We have not an opportunity, such as was seized on shrewdly by Great Britain in the controversy over the codfisheries, in which England maintained that the three-mile limit was not intended to follow the line of

the coast, but that the closed waters should be those within a line extending from headland to headland. Secretary Bayard assented to this view, and Great Britain thus secured for her own subjects the sole right to fish in a great sea not less than the Bering Sea, in so far as the principle is concerned.

The agreeable feature of the affair is that a peaceful end of the dispute is in sight. President Harrison does not regret this. I am reliably informed that he was somewhat frightened at his own communication when he saw it in cold print and read the adverse criticisms of the British press and a portion of the American press, and saw

Nobody will rejoice more than the President that the friendship of Russia and the critical condition on the Indian frontier made it next to impossible for Great Britain to risk serious trouble with the United States. His firm attitude on the matter has, however, added much to his popularity; and in the coming campaign he will get the credit of having flung down the gauntlet to Great Britain, the bully, as coursecously as

he did to poor little Chile.

While there are some coldly philosophical statesmen here who want war because they think we are drifting into a condition they think we are drifting into a condition of plethoric stagnation with a tendency toward spoplexy, and that a little blood-letting would do us good, the mass of the official element, and especially they upon whom would fall the responsibility for a whom would fall the responsibility for a declaration of war, are vastly relieved at the conciliatory tone of Lord Salisbury's communication, and hope that another bil-let doux or two between him and Harrison may put an end to general public interest in a controversy which had so ugly a look

only a week ago. Considered in Executive

Lord Salisbury's reply to Assistant Secre tary Wharton's dispatch of March 22, notifying the English Government, by direction of the President, that the United States would defend its honor and its States would defend its honor and its property in the Bering Sea controversy, which was received at the State Department at the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote yesterday, was laid before the Senate in executive session to-day. It was accompanied by a letter of transmittal in which President Harrison, through Secretary Blains extent the administration.

retary Blaine, states that the administration is entirely satisfied with the tone of Lord Salisbury's letter, and that its contents warrant the assumption that its con-tention for a renewal of the modus vivendi will be granted, followed by the ultimate peaceful settlement of all the points in dis-pute between the two countries.

The Senate was in executive session for three hours, and it was expected that a vote would be taken on the pending treaty of arbitration before adjournment. This action was not had, however, and the treaty went over with the understanding that a vote will be had to-morrow. The treaty will be ratified by a large majority.

Too Good a Chauce Not to Talk. Senator Sherman had talked with the President and the State Department Coun-sel, John W. Foster, and it was agreed that the details of an understanding based on Lord Salisbury's proposals could be ar-ranged without difficulty. A protracted debate followed.

Senator George, in one of his characteristically long speeches, advocated the rati-fication of the treaty, in which he made an elaborate review of the points in the conelaborate review of the points in the controversy, and congratulated the Senate and
his country, through the closed door of the
chamber, on the very bright prospects of
its prompt and amicable adjustment.
Senators Morgan, Sherman, Vance,
Teller, Hale, Gray and others participated
in the debate, the three strongest men in
the list, Messrs. Sherman, Hale and Gray,
joining Mr. George in advocating the
ratification of the treaty, especially in view
of the fact that assurances have now been
given that the modus vivendi will be

No action was taken to-day on the resolu

tion providing for the removal of principal clerk, J. R. Young, for the alleged offense of betraying executive secrets. He will not resign, and if the resolution is pressed it will probably be defeated by the votes of Senators who will not consent to having him made a scapegoat for the shortcomings It cannot be learned to-night that the

him to give attention to State matters, and he and John W. Foster will conduct the negotiations in the future.

THE FERLING IN LONDON.

Before It Actually Began, for tion the Only Fair One. LONDON, March 28.-In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Herschell asked whether Lord Salisbury would give further information as to whether there had been any modification in the terms of the Bering

say modification in the terms of the Bering Sea modus vivendi.

Lord Salisbary replied that the information the Government had laid upon the table contained the whole correspondence concerning the matter that had been exchanged up to within 24 hours of its publication. He had absolutely no later information.

All of the papers have to day comment on

formation.

All of the papers here to-day comment on the present situation of the Bering Sea matter. The Times supports Lord Salisbury in refusing to renew the modus vivendi, notwithstanding that on March 2 it published an article in which it advocated a renewal of the agreement. The Star says: "The dispatches do not give Lord Salisbury the better of it. He has not been consistent. Mr. Blaine has."

The New approves Lord Salisbury's proposals. The Chronicle regrets that the correspondence will not tend to popularize arbitration.

The St. James Gar "President Harrison coolly p" England

Sealone Jo Harrison coolly p should set as if the stablished and prohibit which we hope not even election ations to induce the American ment will reject."

ANARCHY WITH A HIGH HAND.

Thirty Pay Cent of the Foreigners in Payle Leave Within a Few Days-Rich Men Warned That Their Places Will Be Blown Up.

LONDON, March 29.-The Paris corespondent of the Times telegraphs his paper s follows:

Within a few days 30 per cent of the foreigners able to quit the city will have gone hence. The Prefect of Police should issue a decree compelling concierges to keep their doors shut and to submit all incomers to a close scrutiny. Unless such a decree is pub-lished Paris will be a sufferer from a ruinous

the trial of the anarchists in August last I demanded the heads of Decamps and Dardars. The jury, however, was timid and imposed only three years' imprisonment, I may say in passing, that juries are so cowardly that I doubt if any would convict Ravachol if he was arrested. I am a vict havacnoi if he was arrested. I am a Radical, even a Socialist, but I reprobate anarchism. It is extremely probable that there is a grudge against me. Decamps, who is a violent fanatic, and who is now in the Poissy prison, is the real leader of the party. His wife may be secretly inciting his

Many householders to-day asked the police for protection against the Anarchists, and were informed that it was impossible for the officials to comply with every request. The police told these people that everything possible would be done to insure their safety.

The anarchists have sent a warning to a wealthy distiller named Premier, living at Romans, a town in Drome, that his dis-tillery would be blown up with dynamite on May Day. They acknowledged they had no grudge against him; they would destroy his building simply because he was the richest man in the place.

MORE BOODLING.

Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin, Makes a Move That Causes a Sensation, ASHLAND, WIS., March 28.-A rather ernor Peck this morning summoning District Attorney Sleight to appear before him April 9, to show cause why he should not be removed on charges of approving illegal removed on charges of approving linegal bills and increasing the emoluments of his office by securing office rent and clerk hire and acting as attorney for parties having bills against the county. Sleight came here from Hurley two years ago. It is thought that the most sensational charges will be made by the Grend Lury

Grand Jury.

The grand jury convened this forenoon to The grand jury convened this forence to investigate the charges of boodling against county officials. Intense excitement prevails. The attorney is arguing before Judge Parish that the grand jury is illegally drawn, as lists of jurors were handed in from newly-created wards and towns not organized at the last general election in 1890. Consequently they could not be drawn from the lest not be at the control of the drawn from the lest not be at the last property. they could not be drawn from the last poll list. It is reported this morning that some of the alleged boodlers are ready to squeal on condition that they go free.

MILLIONAIRE FAIR'S ESCAPE.

The Bonseza Boss Almost Asphysiated by

Escaping Gas. SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- [Special.] It leaked out to-day that old Bonanza Mill ionaire Fair came near leaving this world and his millions one night last week. He lives at Lick House and keeps a valet, who attends to all his wants. One of the valet's duties is to turn off the gas, as Fair frequently drops asleep while reading in bed. On this night the valet turned off the gas as usual, and the stopeock must have become loose, for when the watchman passed in the hall soon after, he noticed the odor of gas, and an investigation showed that it came from Fair's

Windows were thrown open and restora-tives applied, but it was some time before Fair revived. A few minutes more and he would been asphyxiated. Fair prides himself on his keenness of sense of smell, and on several occasions has been awakened by the odor of escaping gas, but this time his nose failed to warn him.

SIX BOYS AT A BIRTH.

All Doing Well, and Named for Both Sides of the War.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., March 28.-Mrs. G. K. Smith, wife of a white laborer living on a farm near this city, has given birth to six babies, all boys, well developed, and weighing in the aggregate 45 pounds. The mother and babies are doing well. The little fellows have been named Lee, Jackson, Van Dorn, Grant, Sherman and Buell.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

How the Suburbs Are Filling Up...... An Allegheny Man's Romance..... Editorial and Miscellaneous Details of the Last Bleetrocution .. News of the Sporting World......
Events in Towns Nearby..... roccedings of City Councils.....

THREE CENTS

Ohio Oil Producers Said to Be Organizing to Punish the Standard.

THE MEN ARE DESPERATE

And Local Operators Would Not Be Surprised at Violence.

LITTLE KNOWN OF THE MOVEMENT

But Plenty of Reasons Are Assigned for the Organization.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN 1880

The oil producers of Pennsylvania have been considerably agitated for a week past over a report that a secret organization was being formed in the Ohio oil field to attack and destroy the Buckeye Pipe Line Com-ny's property. The Buckeye company is d and controlled by the Standard Oil

pany. It has been intimated that purpose of the secret organization was to destroy all the oil held by the Buckeye Company, and in that way improve the oil business in the Ohio field. It is a fact that officials of the Standard Oil Company have been warned of the secret organization, and that as a result the company has doubled its

guards and has taken extraordinary precautions to protect its property.

The grievance against the Buckeye Company is said to be its determination to control the Ohio oil trade by keeping about 15,000,000 barrels in stock and in that way keeping the price down almost to the cost of production. The Buckeye people produce about three-fourths of the Ohio oil, and they control about one-half of that pro-

duced by others. The Ohio producers allege that the Standard people have been holding their oil in tanks to the disadvantage of the producers, drillers and all concerned, and the organization which they are alleged to be forming or, at least, contemplating, is being produced by the same course and will be fashioned after a secret organization known

Scared the Standard People

This organization was formed in the up-per oil field in 1880, when the Standard company, through fear of personal violence and destruction of its property, was forced to yield to the demand for a reverse of their rule governing immediate shipment. In 1880 an organization known as "K 13" was formed in the Bradford field during the

was formed in the Bradford field during the excitement and agitation attending the existence of the immediate shipment rule of the United Pipe Lines. The immediate shipment rule was that the producer should sell his oil before it was run into the United Pipe Line tanks. Late one dark and dreary night a body o hooting and howling men, all masked, marched up Main street in Bradford. They stopped in front of the pipe line building and gave vent to loud and prolonged howls, and shouted threats hostile to the pipe line people and their property. None of the members of the mob were recognized at the time, and leading operators the next day claimed that it was perators the next day claimed that it was only a joke perpetrated by hoodlums of the city. Later operators were found who admitted that they were in the party, and that if the im-mediate shipment rule had not been abridged, as it was immediately after their visit, they would have burned every bar-rel of oil held by the pipe lines in the

An Univ Feeling in Two States. The organization now alleged to be forming contemplates the same action, and it is announced that the ugly feeling among the producers is not confined to the Ohio field, but is apparent in the Pennsylvania field as

C. G. Glatzon, the well-known oil pro-ducer, had heard that an organization similar to K 13 was being organized by the oilmen in the Ohio field. He returned yesterday morning from the Ohio field, and he said the conditions there were sufficient to drive the oil men to despera-

tion. He continued: tion. He continued:

The drillers out there are glad to get \$3 per day. The producers are tied hand and foot, and many of them are fighting hard to get a living out of their wells. The drillers in the Pennsylvania field have been getting \$4 and \$5 a day, and the producers are shifting about so as to live, but the Ohio people are really in a bad way and they do not attempt to conceal their talk about resorting to desperate and violent measures. I can assure you that I have in no way connected myself with the organization, but I have heard it talked of rather freely and nothing that might occur out there

and nothing that might occur out there would surprise me. P. M. Shannon, a director of the Producer's Oil Company and a member of the Executive Committee of the Producers' Protective Association, the anti-Stand-ard association, said yesterday he had not heard anything of a secret organization similar to the famous K. 13 formed for the same purpose in 1880. He knew, he said, that the individual oil producers were much distressed just now, and no move that they would make, he said, would surprise him. Mr.

hannon continued: Oil Producers Facing Starvation. I have heard many oil men talk violently, but I have not heard them talk of organ-izing. The fact is many of the oil producers but I have not heard them talk of organizing. The fact is many of the oil-producers are at that point now that they don't know just where their next sack of flour is coming from, and I am not surprised at anything they may do. The Standard Oil Company is largely responsible for this condition, but the producers are by no means blameless. They are like a flock of sheep—one follows the other into every new field—and overproduction is the natural result. The condition to day is largely the same as it was in 1889, when the famous "K.18" was organized. Some time ago the Standard people announced that the present condition in Ohio and Pennsylvania was due to Russian competition, and thata 100,000-barrel well had been struck in Southern Russia. We investigated the Standard reports and we found that no large well had been struck in Russia. On the contrary we found that six of the largest oil wells in Russia were producing but 42,000 barrels per day, which was the bulk of the output of that country. The total daily production of the Ohio field is about 33,000 barrels. It would be profitable to refine the Pennsylvania and Ohio oil for the wax alone, while all that is gotten out of the Russian oil is the tar. Certificate oil in the Ohio field is worth about 15 cents, while the oil at the wells is worth about 35 cents. The Pennsylvania oil certificates are worth the same as oil at the well, which to day was 54% cents per barrel work his case of the largest individual

Working the General Average, Dave Kirk, one of the largest individual operators in the Pennsylvania field, said: operators in the Pennsylvania field, said:

I have not heard of any movement looking to the formation of an organization like "K 18." I know, nowever, that there is much discontent and dissatisfaction among the Pennsylvania and Ohio producers over the conditions that exist and I would not be surprised to hear of violence toward the Standard's property. One thing, however, if the oil in stock is destroyed, as is suggested by this mysterious organization you speak of, the Standard company will be compelled to bear the bulk of the burden, as they produce the bulk of the oil out there. In Pennsylvania when a tank of oil owned by